

the testimony, he has the means of coming at a more correct conclusion than the gentlemen who sat on the trial?

Beaumont Gen. Porter is a Democrat, and a friend of Gen. McClellan, must be necessarily be innocent of the charges preferred against him? Cannot a Democrat sometimes do a wrong act? We must admit that Gen. Fitz-John Porter is guilty of the charges preferred against him beyond a reasonable doubt,—that each specific charge was fully and undeniably proved,—or we must charge the men who so decided, after hearing the testimony, with perjury and gross violation of all the obligations growing out of the relation they held to an officer, who had earned laurels in years past by his sword. Such men as composed that court—men who had been associated with Gen. Porter as politicians and soldiers, holding in their hands his military character, valued more by a soldier than his life—would not have rendered a verdict that was to bring lasting disgrace upon him, unless the clearest, the sternest, the most unrelenting sense of duty and regard for their oaths and their country had demanded it at their hands.

It is equally the duty of all loyal citizens to acquiesce in the judgment of that court. Better far that one man suffer, brave and skillful though he may have been as an officer, than that the commands of superior officers should be disregarded in time of war, and the laws of the country be set at defiance.

—American Sentinel.

HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS AND THE LONDON EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

On the 16th ult., a deputation from the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society waited upon our Minister to England, Mr. Adams, to present him with a resolution approving Mr. Lincoln's emancipation policy. Among the addresses made to him, the following will be read with interest:

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist No. 1 said he cordially approved Mr. Lincoln's policy. He had observed Mr. Lincoln's honest intention to maintain the Constitution on the one hand, and to do what the Constitution allowed on the other, for the liberation of the slave. The President had used the war power which had been put into his hands, and he (Mr. No. 1) hoped that, under God's blessing, it might be the means of bringing the rebellion to a speedy end. He had seen the President's submission to the Constitution. But he (Mr. No. 1) hoped and trusted that the loyal States would accept the liberal offer which the Government had made; and that, before long, America would be free from the stain of slavery. (Applause.)

The Rev. Newman Hall said the opinion of this country on the American struggle had been greatly misrepresented. The leading newspapers, which were supposed to represent public opinion, really did not represent the feelings of the masses. Many of the upper and middle classes had been misled on the question, but the working classes had not. Meetings had been held for the support of slavery, while the meetings that had been held against it had been of the most triumphant character. All the opposition that had been attempted had been an utter failure. He would just give one illustration of the inconsistency of those who misrepresented public opinion. In the *Times* of the day before yesterday, a leading article in the first paragraph of which the President had been condemned, on the high ground of philanthropy, for not issuing the Proclamation, while in the next paragraph he had been condemned for what he had done on the ground that he had invaded the Constitution. Now, the one paragraph in the *Times* had contradicted another, he did not think there was much danger that the great body of the people would fall into error on the question. (Hear.)

Mr. Jacob Bright said he concurred in what had already been said. In Lancashire, where they should find opposition to the continuance of the war, if they were to find it anywhere, the working classes were almost unanimously in favor of the North. He had seen the question tested in Rochdale and many other places, and in these places he had seen a strong, warm and earnest feeling in favor of emancipation displayed. (Applause.)

Mr. Adams replied in the following terms:—
Gentlemen—I receive this expression of the sentiments of so respectable a body with great pleasure and great satisfaction. I need not say how encouraging such manifestations will be to the working classes of the United States, who have been driven into the necessity of maintaining such a painful struggle as has been carried on by them in America in devotion to the great principles of public law and public order. I am very much encouraged by the circumstances that there is growing here, and in Europe generally, a better conception than has heretofore prevailed of the principles involved in the struggle.

The election of Mr. Lincoln was a great declaration of the majority of the people of the United States in favor of the principle of human freedom. The significance of it was that the people, who were elected to places of responsibility should be so far imbued with that principle as that, while they carried on the Government in the spirit of freedom, they should at the same time avoid the necessity of a struggle of physical force. It was a declaration, on the part of the opponents of the policy, that the result would be as certain by that process, though perhaps much slower, that drove them into the desperate measures of stopping it at the threshold by violence. The consequence was, that the Government was attacked at its very foundations. The struggle to prevent it has been going on from that time to this. If, therefore, there has been much more thought otherwise be thought extraneous and a very waste and precipitate energy in any of the measures which have been taken by the Government, it has not been owing so much to any will of their own, as to the fact that the violence of the resistance has caused the necessity for them.

I think this idea which is desirable to present distinctly is this—that the struggle has been one of self-defense against the aggressive system that was threatening destruction to the whole edifice of government as it stood for the reason that it was so favorable to freedom. And with regard to this proclamation, the desire on the part of the President of the United States has been, as I conscientiously believe, not to hasten the measure of emancipation any faster than popular sentiment in the slave States would demand, nor any faster than the emergency should dictate, or in other words, simply so as to prevent those very convulsions which war is too apt to precipitate. Therefore, in all matters incidental to the maintenance of his policy, regard has been steadily had to the possible avoidance of those dangers of servile war which necessarily attend the enforcement by all thoughtful persons during the contest. Therefore, while always keeping in view the ultimate consequences of this most remarkable, and I may say unprecedented struggle, I trust that the great results which we all hope to arrive at will be eventually reached, not perhaps, immediately—not perhaps, to-day or to-morrow, or the next day, but ultimately, by a steady perseverance in one course, which may force the consent of all parties, and yet avert the fearful consequences which we might naturally apprehend.

I am extremely gratified in the assurances which have been given by several gentlemen with respect to the state of popular feeling in England on this subject. I have myself had occasion to notice the fact that, although some of the exponents of the public sentiment have appeared to be at times exceedingly harsh upon the United States, yet that when opportunity offered for an appeal to the people themselves, the sentiment has uniformly responded to the policy which the United States Government have enunciated. I am, therefore, encouraged to hope that the clouds which have hitherto gathered, and at times somewhat portentously, over the amicable relations of the two countries, have now more and more the appearance of vanishing from the sky. I feel sanguine that the expression of sympathy from here, which I have been lately the medium of repeatedly communicating to my countrymen, will have the effect of clearing away many impressions that may have been received by reading the attacks of hostile journals, and taking them too much as the true expression of the sentiment of the people. I think, by understanding distinctly—which they will now have the opportunity of doing—that the policy of Great Britain is not so very far from the subject of slavery, wherever it may exist, and that it is true to the former pledges it so nobly gave to the world, its devotion to the principles of human freedom—the growing conviction of that fact will have the effect in America of restoring those amicable relations and reviving those warm sentiments which ought to be entertained between the two kindred peoples at all times. Gentlemen, I shall not longer detain

you. I will just say that I shall have pleasure in communicating to my Government a knowledge of the sentiments which have been expressed here by you to-day.

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.

The GENERAL AGENT of the Liberator begs leave to remind delinquent subscribers—i. e., such as are owing from January 1, 1862, to January 1, 1863,—that, unless payment be made by the first of April, (which is granting a longer indulgence than usual,) their paper will be discontinued, in accordance with the STANDING RULE. It is hoped there will be no longer delay on their part in meeting their indebtedness, and no occasion furnished for curtailing the subscription list.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held at the Music Hall in Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 29th, 1863.

EDMUND QUINCY, President, called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

Rev. WM. G. BARCOCK, of Scituate, offered prayer. The Treasurer of the Society, EDMUND JACKSON, Esq., presented his Annual Report, duly certified by WM. L. BOWDITCH, Esq., the Auditor. It showed receipts for the year of \$2388.91; expenditures, \$2381.95. Balance in the treasury, \$6.96. The Report was accepted.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., from the Committee of Arrangements, presented the following lists of Committees, &c.:—

Committee on Business—William Lloyd Garrison, Theodore D. Weld, Wendell Phillips, John H. Stephenson, Parker Pillsbury, Charles L. Remond, Andrew T. Foss, Stephen S. Foster, Henry C. Wright, George W. Stacy, Wm. Wells Brown, Sarah J. Novell, Elizabeth B. Chase.

Committee to Nominate Officers for the ensuing Year—Bourne Spooner, Plymouth; William Ashby, Newburyport; Samuel May, Jr., Leicester; Josiah Hayward, Salem; John Clement, Townsend; Samuel Ballou, Lynn; Elias Richards, Weymouth; Alvan Howes, Barnstable; Mary Wiley, Boston.

Committee on Finance—James N. Buffum, Lynn; R. D. Dwyer, Hopedale; Lewis Ford, West Brookfield; Joseph Merrill, Danvers; Reuben H. Ober, Boston.

Assistant Secretaries—Samuel May, Jr.; Wendell P. Garrison.

After some amendments, by addition of names, the Committees and Secretaries above-named were unanimously elected.

Mr. May, in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, made a statement with regard to the holding of this Annual Meeting but a single day.

Letters were read from A. M. POWELL, of Ghent, N. Y., and Hon. SAMUEL A. GALE, of Montreal; the latter having been addressed to Mrs. Child, in behalf of the Ladies' Subscription Anniversary.

ANDREW T. FOSS, of Manchester, N. H., gave an interesting account of his recent lecturing tour in the State of Maine, and its encouraging results. He had found the pulpits and churches of different denominations very cordially opened to him, had spoken twice in the State House at Augusta to large audiences, receiving the public thanks of the same, and, best of all, had found nine-tenths of the people strongly in favor of the Emancipation policy of the President.

EDMUND THOMPSON, of Walpole, spoke earnestly and stirringly upon the prospects of the country, and of the Anti-Slavery cause. He alluded many times to public and conspicuous, as fully supporting the view he took of affairs.

Mr. GARRISON reported the following resolutions from the Business Committee:—

Whereas, (to quote the language of John Quincy Adams,) "military authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and slavery among the rest; that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the President of the United States, but the Commander of the army, has power to order the universal emancipation of the slaves; and that from the instant that the slaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, in every way in which it can be interfered with"; and,

Whereas, the slaveholding section of the Union has for the last two years been in open rebellion against the Federal Government, and is still waging malignant and bloody war, under the leadership of an impious slave oligarchy, for the avowed purpose of crushing free institutions, and making slavery the cornerstone of an independent confederacy; therefore,

1. Resolved, That slavery being the source and sole cause of the rebellion, and the rebellion being for the sole purpose of perpetuating slavery, from the hour that hostile shots compelled the capitulation of Fort Sumter, it became not only the martial prerogative but the constitutional duty of the President to decree the total abolition of slavery in every slave State, in order to stop a frightful effusion of blood, prevent the needless sacrifice of an immense number of lives, bring the rebellion to a speedy termination, and thus place the unity of the republic upon an indissoluble basis.

2. Resolved, That in delaying to strike an annihilating blow at slavery, and treating it as something too sacred even for the strong arm of military power to touch,—and in endeavoring to conciliate, and win back to their allegiance, the rebellious slave-traffickers of the South, by an assurance of the prompt enforcement of the old pro-slavery guarantees by the Federal Government,—the President and his Cabinet showed themselves, for the time being, to be given over to judicial blindness and perilous infatuation, and allowed the strength of the entire slave population to be actively and unceasingly wielded in support of the rebellion, and to the discomfiture of the Federal forces.

3. Resolved, That while deploring a procrastination so fraught with danger, suffering and guilt, we nevertheless, rejoice, "with joy unspeakable," that at last the President was constrained, on the first day of January, 1863, "as an act of justice," and as essential to the salvation of the country, to proclaim the emancipation of more than three millions of slaves, belonging to the traitors in arms; and we hail the act as constituting a great historic era, carrying with it the approval and benediction of every true patriot, and giving a staggering blow to the rebellion; and none but traitors, and those who are in sympathy with treason, will be arrayed against its enforcement. Nevertheless,

4. Resolved, That the exigencies of the country, moral consistency, and the highest political wisdom demand the immediate suppression of the remaining portion of slavery, excepted in the President's Proclamation; and to this end we earnestly implore the President, selected by Congress before his dissolution on the fourth of March, to proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; so shall the issue presented to mankind be clear and definite, and the moral and political question of the slave, the American flag, and the symbol of genuine democracy, the axe laid at the root of the rebellion, the certain and glorious triumph of the Federal government be secured from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific every dweller upon the soil shall be in full possession of his natural, inalienable, God-given rights.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER, of Worcester, addressed the Society in regard to the proper position and existing duties of Abolitionists. Mr. F.'s speech was a strong and eloquent plea for a thorough union of the North, and of all anti-slavery men, upon the ground of absolute, unconditional emancipation in every portion of the country, and insisting that the officers of the Government, both civil and military, shall be men who will heartily sustain and enforce the most radical anti-slavery policy.

CHARLES L. REMOND, of Salem, thought that the anti-slavery people were far too much disposed to be satisfied with political arrangements which do not recognize and protect the colored man's equal rights in this country, as a man and citizen. At one moment we are called to rejoice for the Proclamation of Emancipation, and at another are told it is only a piece of parchment. At no time have the spite and hatred towards the colored man been more venomous than now.

MR. OSGOOD, of Salisbury, denounced the existing Democratic party of the country as false to every ideal and principle for which the recognized fathers and leaders of Democracy had ever contended.

S. S. FOSTER rose to make an inquiry of Mr. Osgood, relating to his past course in supporting men for office who have not been faithful to the principles of true democratic anti-slavery. Mr. Osgood yielded the floor, and

JAMES N. BUEFFUM vindicated the National Administration, and the President in particular, from charges made against them by some of the speakers.

CHARLES L. REMOND replied, reiterating his dissatisfaction with the Anti-Slavery Society for what he deemed a too ready satisfaction with the so-called Emancipation policy of the Government.

Adjourned to 2½ P. M.

AFTERNOON. Met according to adjournment, the President of the Society in the chair.

HENRY C. WRIGHT offered the following resolutions, which he advocated in some brief and earnest remarks:—

5. Resolved, That the great issue between freedom and slavery, free institutions and slave institutions, free labor and slave labor, now being tried in this nation, can never be decided in a war of bullets, but must be settled in a war of ideas; therefore, the friends of impartial justice and freedom have no cause to be disheartened by the temporary and partial reverses that have attended the movements of the Federal armies.

6. Resolved, That the prospect of the abolition of slavery and the triumph of freedom over all the earth, so far as this nation is concerned, has never been so bright as at this hour, and whatever may be the immediate results of the civil war, our faith in the principle of the equality of man as to natural rights is unshaken, and our hearts are made glad by every step taken by the Government towards universal emancipation.

He moved their reference to the Business Committee, which was voted. They were subsequently reported back to the Society by the Committee.

EDMUND THOMPSON asked for the reading of the resolutions previously reported to the Society, and they were read.

He supported the resolutions as, in his judgment, unexceptionable and unanswerable. He referred to Mr. Remond's remarks in the morning, and, after speaking of the equal rights, as citizens, which the colored people now enjoy so extensively in Massachusetts, in the public schools, at the ballot box, in the railroad cars and all public conveyances, &c., said he was astonished to hear Mr. Remond say that the prevailing enmity to the colored people was as great here to-day as it had ever been.

MR. OSGOOD, of Salisbury, continued his remarks of the morning, closing with a confident prediction of the speedy triumph of the principles of liberty.

The Finance Committee announced that they would call upon the members and friends present for their annual donations to the Society.

MR. GARRISON reported the following resolutions from the Business Committee:—

Whereas, the slaveholding section of the Union has for the last two years been in open rebellion against the Federal Government, and is still waging malignant and bloody war, under the leadership of an impious slave oligarchy, for the avowed purpose of crushing free institutions, and making slavery the cornerstone of an independent confederacy; therefore,

1. Resolved, That slavery being the source and sole cause of the rebellion, and the rebellion being for the sole purpose of perpetuating slavery, from the hour that hostile shots compelled the capitulation of Fort Sumter, it became not only the martial prerogative but the constitutional duty of the President to decree the total abolition of slavery in every slave State, in order to stop a frightful effusion of blood, prevent the needless sacrifice of an immense number of lives, bring the rebellion to a speedy termination, and thus place the unity of the republic upon an indissoluble basis.

2. Resolved, That in delaying to strike an annihilating blow at slavery, and treating it as something too sacred even for the strong arm of military power to touch,—and in endeavoring to conciliate, and win back to their allegiance, the rebellious slave-traffickers of the South, by an assurance of the prompt enforcement of the old pro-slavery guarantees by the Federal Government,—the President and his Cabinet showed themselves, for the time being, to be given over to judicial blindness and perilous infatuation, and allowed the strength of the entire slave population to be actively and unceasingly wielded in support of the rebellion, and to the discomfiture of the Federal forces.

3. Resolved, That while deploring a procrastination so fraught with danger, suffering and guilt, we nevertheless, rejoice, "with joy unspeakable," that at last the President was constrained, on the first day of January, 1863, "as an act of justice," and as essential to the salvation of the country, to proclaim the emancipation of more than three millions of slaves, belonging to the traitors in arms; and we hail the act as constituting a great historic era, carrying with it the approval and benediction of every true patriot, and giving a staggering blow to the rebellion; and none but traitors, and those who are in sympathy with treason, will be arrayed against its enforcement. Nevertheless,

4. Resolved, That the exigencies of the country, moral consistency, and the highest political wisdom demand the immediate suppression of the remaining portion of slavery, excepted in the President's Proclamation; and to this end we earnestly implore the President, selected by Congress before his dissolution on the fourth of March, to proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; so shall the issue presented to mankind be clear and definite, and the moral and political question of the slave, the American flag, and the symbol of genuine democracy, the axe laid at the root of the rebellion, the certain and glorious triumph of the Federal government be secured from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific every dweller upon the soil shall be in full possession of his natural, inalienable, God-given rights.

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EDMUND THOMPSON asked for the reading of the resolutions previously reported to the Society, and they were read.

EVENING. Met again at the Music Hall, the President in the chair.

The venerable JESSE STEADMAN, of Springfield, Vermont, addressed the meeting. At the age of nearly 82 he had come, he said, from his distant home, to attend this meeting, and look into the faces of the Massachusetts Abolitionists. He spoke easily, clearly, with an evident keen perception of the real position of things, and with frequent applause.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON reported from the Business Committee the following resolutions:—

Whereas, the most untiring efforts have been made by that mercenary and depraved slave, the London Times, and by leading journals throughout the Kingdom, to commit the public sentiment of England to the side of the traitorous Confederate States,—and, for a time, with such apparent success as to make it seem as though that sentiment was overwhelmingly pro-slavery, to the perplexity, grief and astonishment of the friends of free institutions universally; therefore,

9. Resolved, That it gives us unspeakable satisfaction to see that a powerful reaction is taking place across the Atlantic, in stern condemnation of the Southern Slaveholders' Rebellion, and in outspoken sympathy with the North; and we desire particularly to proffer our hearty thanks and our expressions of admiration to the operatives and working men of Lancashire and other counties, who, though on the verge of starvation by the failure of cotton supply and manufacture, in consequence of the war, have sent an address of sympathy and rejoicing to President Lincoln in view of his Emancipation Proclamation, nobly preferring still to suffer for lack of bread, rather than to give any countenance to the traitorous designs of the relentless enemies of free labor and free institutions.

10. Resolved, That the cause of freedom, not only in this country but throughout the world, is signally indebted to the indefatigable efforts of such men as GEORGE THOMPSON, JOHN BRIGHT, Prof. CARNESE, Prof. NEWMAN, JOHN STUART MILL, WILLIAM E. FOSTER and REV. NEWMAN HALL, and of such journals as the London Daily News, Star, Dial, and Anti-Slavery Advocate, to enlighten the people of England respecting the real nature and tendency of the conflict now going on in America, and to keep them true to the principles of civil and religious liberty, unswayed by the wiles of secession, and unbribed by the temptations of commercial and manufacturing cupidity.

These resolutions were supported in a speech of great power and eloquence by Mr. Garrison.

MR. G. was followed by WENDELL PHILLIPS, in a speech of considerable length, and evidently of very deep interest to the audience. (The speech of Mr. Phillips may be expected to appear in full next week, as photographically reported.)

MR. GARRISON reported from the Business Committee the following additional resolutions:—

11. Resolved, That in the invitation of Gen. George B. McClellan to Boston, and the offering to him a public reception and public honors, when taken in connection with the fact that he has been recently removed from his command, by reason of incompetency and failure to obey the orders of the Government, we see too palpable evidence of a spirit in Boston hostile to the Government, willing to compromise the great principles of Justice and Right, and hastening to strike hands with Seymour, Wood, Cox, and other enemies of the Union, in welcoming slaveholders and slavery back to the control and mastery of the Federal Government.

12. Resolved, That in the deaths of two of the oldest and most faithful of the Vice Presidents of this country,—ANDREW ROBERTSON, of New Bedford, and WILLIAM WHITING, of Concord,—we have sustained a loss which we can hardly expect to see repaired to our cause or our association. Their ripe and manly virtues, their steadfast and firm adherence to anti-slavery principle in sunshine and in shade, their modest yet fearless self-sacrifice to the cause of the Abolition of Slavery in all circumstances of private trial and public temptation, endear their memory to us, and will ever keep it in deserved honor.

On motion of JOHN H. STEPHENSON, Esq., of Boston, and seconded, it was

Voted, That the resolutions in the series now adopted, which relate to the execution of the Proclamation, and to the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipation, be fairly engrossed and transmitted to the President of the United States, signed by the President and Secretaries of this Society.

Adjourned, sine die.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., Secretary.

WENDELL P. GARRISON, Secretary.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, in Music Hall, Jan. 30.

MR. PRESIDENT, I am proud and delighted to find in the footsteps of my venerable predecessor, [JESSE STEADMAN, Esq., of Vermont], who has just taken his seat. He sets an inspiring example to men much younger than himself, in his devotion to liberty, his uncompromising abhorrence of slavery, and his desire to see man recognized and treated as man the world over.

I do not think that my excellent friend intended to reflect at all upon my non-resistance principles, in the case which he suggested as putting them to a severe trial. If that doctrine is true, it is capable of meeting every emergency, and resisting every temptation. It is right, then, no human being may plead his or her necessity to have the right put aside; because principle is above all personal considerations of safety, divine and eternal; and I see no conflict between the most thorough non-resistance, and the application of it in any supposable case of violence and outrage. Never did I have a stronger assurance in my own soul than now, that it is true Christianity, and cannot be overthrown; but it is a doctrine greatly misunderstood, often wantonly caricatured, and so rendered ridiculous in the eyes of the unreflecting. But, Sir, this is not the place to discuss the question of non-resistance.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that the least we can do, before our final adjournment, is to make a distinct recognition of a most cheering fact—that while, for so long a time, the sentiment of England has seemed to be strongly gravitating toward the Southern Confederacy, and disposed to give it sympathy and aid; now, all over the Kingdom, there is an uprising of good, the true, the virtuous, who are giving us the real opinions of the people, in strong sympathy with the American Government, and in decided condemnation of the rebellion. Particularly noticeable is the case of the noble, suffering, starving operatives of Lancashire and other counties, who are presenting to the world the sublime spectacle of fidelity to the right under the severest trial; for if any thing will tempt men to compromise their principles, it is when they see their wives and children starving, and that, by sacrificing their integrity, they can procure bread. But the working men of England have nobly trodden the temptation under their feet, and said to the Southern demon, "Get thee behind me, Satan!" As your Address is in few words, I deem it due to those noble working men to read it to the Society:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln,

President of the United States.

SIR—We who offer to you this address are Englishmen and working men. We prize as our dearest the liberty we enjoy—the liberty of our fathers, free soil. We have, therefore, been accustomed to regard with veneration and gratitude the founders of the great Republic, in which the liberties of the Anglo-Saxon race have been witnessed beyond all the precedents of the Old World, and in which there was nothing to condemn or to lament but the slavery and degradation of men guilty of no crime, and of African parentage. We have looked with admiration and sympathy upon the brave, generous, and untiring efforts of a large party in the Northern States to deliver the Union from this curse and shame. We re-

joice, Sir, in your election to the Presidency as a splendid proof that the principles of universal freedom and equality were rising to the ascendancy. We regarded with abhorrence the conspiracy and rebellion by which it was sought at once to overthrow the supremacy of a Government based upon the most popular suffrage in the world, and to perpetuate the hateful inequalities of race. We have ever heard with indignation the slander that ascribes to England sympathy with a rebellion of slaveholders, and all proposals to recognize in friendship a Confederacy that boasts of slavery as its cornerstone. We have watched with the warmest interest the steady advance of your policy along the path of emancipation, and on this eve of the day on which your proclamation of freedom takes effect, we pray God to strengthen your hands, to confirm your noble purpose, and to hasten the restoration of that lawful authority which engages, in peace or war, by compensation or by force of arms, to realize the glorious principle on which your Constitution is founded—the brotherhood, freedom, and equality of all men.

In the new order of things, I will not suggest an emendation, even in regard to the word "Constitution" in that Address; for I hold that, in consequence of the rebellion, slavery being in arms to destroy the Government and overturn all that is dear to us as freemen, it has made itself an outlaw, and has no constitutional right left, except to be capitally executed without delay. (Applause.) So that, whereas I was once a Disunionist, on moral grounds, I am now a Unionist. (Loud cheers.) I am not willing, now that the South shall go, for I think God has delivered her into our hands (loud applause)—not to do her any evil, but to save her from her deadliest curse and her colossal crime; and it will be to the everlasting condemnation of the Government, if it allow this sublime opportunity to pass without breaking every yoke, and letting the oppressed go free throughout the land. (Applause.) I have no idea, therefore, of advocating a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy; on the contrary—"Liberty and Union—One and inseparable—now and for ever!"

Let me say, Mr. President, that I think we, as Abolitionists, have a right to be jubilant; I speak on this occasion. I do not understand how it is possible for any man, white or colored, being conversant with the history of our great struggle, to come here and talk in a desponding strain, as though, after more than thirty years of sacrifice and toil, "in season and out of season," the Anti-Slavery cause had virtually made no progress! Why, I would not continue to give my support to a cause that could not produce a better result than that I would not believe in a God that, after thirty years' trial, proved that reliance upon Him availed nothing in the cause of suffering humanity? (Applause.) Our cause—at the outset, what was it? Nothing! Nothing, I mean, in regard to men, numbers, or influence. What is it now? The commanding power of the nation. (Applause.) Then, there was only here and there a person willing in a whisper to acknowledge himself an anti-slavery man; now we have hosts in all the Free States—they are to be counted by hundreds of thousands—more or less deeply baptized into the spirit of our glorious enterprise, and ready to meet the first issue with the Slave Power. Thirty years ago, it was midnight with the Anti-Slavery cause; now it is the bright noon of day, with the sun shining in his meridian splendor.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY ANNIVERSARIES.

In compliance with the public invitation of the Executive Committee of the National Anti-Slavery Society, a large gathering of the devoted and patriotic friends of universal freedom came together in Music Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to celebrate the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The occasion was marked by the presence of the noblest spirits of the age, and the efforts which have been so wonderfully blessed in effecting a strong abolition of slavery, and deep sympathy for the oppressed. The various sections of the State were well represented, and there were many from other parts of the country. It was inspiring to see so numerous a body of the anti-slavery standard-bearers, who, through the storms and conflicts of a long and arduous career, have exhibited a faith that nothing could shake, and a courage that nothing could daunt; and if we missed the well-remembered countenances of some who have finished their earthly course, their places were supplied by others who owe their conversion to examples of such high worth and noble devotion.

The hall was appropriately decorated with various anti-slavery banners, bearing impressive and inspiring mottoes—such as "John Brown, Wendell Phillips, and other prominent defenders of the slave," and "Emancipation or no emancipation." The decorations were among them those of O'Connor, Clarkson, President George W. Hayti, and John Brown—the last a remarkable life-like painting, full of the spirit of the noblest of men, taken by Black, of an excellent photograph, taken by Black, of an excellent photograph, taken by Black, of an excellent photograph.

The exercises consisted of instrumental music, remarks by Rev. M. D. Conway and William Wells Brown, and select patriotic readings by Mrs. De Montfort, who acquitted herself in a very creditable manner. The chair was occupied by Edmund Quincy, Esq. The remainder of the evening was devoted to protracting social intercourse, and receiving donations for the cause by the ladies who had charge of the tables. Altogether, it was a very gratifying occasion—the pecuniary results exceeding the highest anticipations. We are not able to give the precise aggregate, but it amounted to upwards of twenty thousand dollars, without reckoning any of the aid usually furnished by our transatlantic friends, to whom no special appeal was expected by way of cooperation. The Managers desire it to be understood, before submitting their official report, that they are still ready to receive any additional donations that the benevolence of any persons, near or remote, may be disposed to make to swell the sum total. These can be forwarded to Rev. Samuel May, Jr., Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington Street, Boston, or to Oliver Johnson, Esq., Anti-Slavery Office, 45 Beekman Street, New York.

The Anniversary of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society was held in Music Hall on Thursday, forenoon, afternoon, and evening. The attendance was good and choice, and speeches were made by Andrew T. Foster, Edwin Thompson, Stephen S. Foster, Charles L. Remond, Henry C. Wright, James N. Buffum, Wm. Wells Brown, Jesse Steadman of Springfield, (Vt.), Mr. Ogden of Salisbury, Wendell Phillips, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. [For an extended report of the proceedings, see preceding page.]

As usual, the weather proved very unpropitious; but Abolitionists are known to be storm-proof.

Mr. Beecher's Music Hall Lecture. That eminent Yankee, Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday evening last, addressed to an audience of Yankees (the Bostonian Liberator Association) an oration to the praise and glory of the Yankees everywhere, and received unbounded applause. There was in his discourse a great deal of wit, a great deal of truth, and a great deal of eulogistic exaggeration, with a moderate amount of pontifical confession. But what he claimed in regard to an enthusiastic devotion to liberty in New England had been true, either of the mass of the people, or of his brethren the clergy, we should have made an end of slavery long ago, and ended it in a short and easy manner, without either war, or those awful uncertainties, delays, backslidings and perjuries with which our war is now complicated.—C. W.

Readings by Mrs. De Montfort. On Monday evening, Madame Louise De Montfort gave some "Readings from the Poets," at the Mædonia. She has some excellent qualifications for public reading. With much ease and grace of manner, she possesses a voice of great compass and strength, flexibility, sweetness, and power of expression. She seems to have applied herself diligently to the work of preparation, and if she keeps in mind the need of still further improvement, she may not only attract distinction among those who now attract the public to their readings, but may benefit her auditors by deepening in their minds the impression of the truths presented to them.

One who would labor to make this preparation should be helped by the public to display her attainments. The readings of Madame De Montfort would give variety and attraction to many a Lyceum course, or be found interesting as a separate exhibition.—C. W.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for January 24th has, among its other good things, a grand double-page drawing of the great event of the day—Emancipation. In the center of the picture is the negro's free home, smiling with comfort, intelligence, peace and happiness. This centre piece is crowned by the Goddess of Liberty standing in the light of the new dispensation, while underneath it the new year is striking the chains from the wrists of a kneeling slave. On the left are the familiar scenes of slave life, whippings, beatings, shootings, auction-blocks, slave-pens, the cruel pursuit of bloodhounds, the demon of Slavery feeding from the light of Liberty, and in the distance a slave ship with its freight of humanity stolen from the coast of Africa. On the right we see the laborer gratefully receiving the wages of his toil—the glad faces of children on their way to school—the church spire—the quiet content of the contented laborer—Justice with her scales—the soldiers of the Republic cheering the Goddess of Liberty, and in the distance the masts of trade and the white sails of peaceful commerce. The picture is a triumph of art, and is worthy of a more enduring form than a mere newspaper illustration.

A GOOD MOVEMENT. A Washington correspondent says it is probable that an African bureau will be added to the Interior Department upon the application of the Emancipation League of Boston, recommending the establishment of a bureau of emancipation. It is claimed that the numbers of negroes in the country entitle them to equal consideration of the government with the Indians, as many thousands are now employed by the government, or supported by it, and the establishment of such a bureau is demanded for reasons of both economy and humanity.

RECEPTION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN. General McClellan has been spending several days in Boston, and during that time has been receiving the fulsome adulation of Beacon Street Upper Tendon, and the harp of stammering abolitionists. Costly entertainments, given him by crowds of fashionable admirers, have been given him by several wealthy citizens; on Monday, for two hours, a curious throng pressed through the Tremont House to take him by the hand; he has been extensively serenaded, and flatterings avowals have also been made to him in Lawrence and Lowell. What folly—effrontery—indecent—humbug!

The interesting and instructive letter from Col. Thomas W. Higginson to Gov. Andrew, which we publish in another column, is copied from the *Journal* of Tuesday. How nobly the colored freedom of the South are repelling every aspersion cast upon them by their malicious traducers at the North!

LETTER FROM COL. THOMAS W. HIGGINSON TO GOV. ANDREW.

PORT ROYAL, I. S. C. V.
HEADQUARTERS 1st REG'T, S. C. V.
CAMP SARTON, Jan. 19, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts.
SIR,—Today's morning report gives an aggregate of 849. It is seven weeks to-day since I took command. The first morning report gave an aggregate of 499. The accession in seven weeks has therefore been just 350—fifty per cent, or about seven days. This I consider a very creditable rate of enlistment, especially when one considers that it is a three years' regiment, that no bounty is paid or promised, and that it costs but a trifle to transport the recruits to camp.

It is also to be considered that there is full employment for all able-bodied colored men, so that we receive little aid, and often great opposition, from other employers of labor—such as superintendents of plantations, United States Quartermasters, naval officers and officers of other regiments, who wish them for servants. Add to this the misrepresentation often given by white soldiers, who sometimes try to terrify the wives and mothers, and finally the legacy of distrust bequeathed by the Hunter regiment. In view of all this competition and opposition, I consider our rate of enlistment a great triumph, and a second regiment altogether probable.

Seven weeks have certainly given me some opportunity to form a deliberate judgment of the prospects of this enterprise, and I can only say that every day makes them appear brighter and brighter. It will require some great and signal injustice or ill treatment to defeat it.

So docile and amenable to discipline are these men; so free from camp vices; so peculiarly apt for drill, because of their imitiveness and musical ear; so conscious of their peculiar position, that they must fight or be slaves; so happy when quiet, and so such a fiery energy when roused, that I am more deeply impressed every day with their wonderful availability as soldiers. Compare for a moment. The 51st regiment was, in my opinion, the very best of the Massachusetts regiments; yet there never was a time during my two months' connection with it when the introduction of liquor into the camp was not a source of constant anxiety—never a time when we had not two, three or a dozen men in the guard house for drunkenness. There has never been an arrest for drunkenness in this regiment since it was formed, nor have I been compelled even to recognize liquor as a subject of legislation, or to allude to it or think of it in any way. It can be bought in Beaufort without difficulty, and a portion of my men have recently been paid off. Yet this state of things continues.

Again, in respect to guard duty. Never have I seen such sentinels. In my former regiment, for nearly two months after its formation, the counter-guards were commonly withheld from the sentinels, so constantly was it revealed if entrusted to them. But in this regiment, among these untaught people, there never has been an instance of the betrayal of the counter-guard, save in a single case, and that a new recruit, a mere boy, who was visited with the greatest indignation in consequence by his comrades. Such is their pride in the discharge of their guard duty, that it is now recognized among the officers as a matter of absolute danger to go about the lines in disguise, on dark nights, for the sake of testing the sentinels, as officers in camp often do. Such a clicking of musket locks and charging of bayonets I have never seen elsewhere. It is not safe to trifle with them, I assure you.

At first, my greatest drawbacks were in respect to the health of the camp, and in regard to absence without leave, or want of punctuality in returning. Strict discipline has now almost wholly conquered the latter, and improved sanitary regulations have greatly improved the former. These negroes seem to have a sort of childish physical constitutions, easily made sick and easily cured. I doubt if they endure the night air of this season better than the white, perhaps not so well. They are not accustomed to being exposed to the night air. Nor am I sure that they will bear the fatigues of "double quick" as well. This, however, may be only a suspicion. I am fortunate in having an excellent medical department; my head surgeon, Dr. Rogers, of Worcester, being perfectly invaluable. His hold upon the confidence of the soldiers, and power of controlling them, is astonishing. As one said yesterday: "Every man in the regiment does his eyes on de Doctor."

After the privileges I enjoyed as Captain in a Massachusetts regiment, and that regiment the 51st, I certainly ought to have a high standard both of camp discipline and of military drill; and with the aid and advice of so accomplished a soldier as Gen. Saxton, I ought not to accept any code below the highest. In respect to drill, the men are practised daily in the manual of arms, company movements and skirmishing; and we have daily battalion drill likewise. I have now drilled them in all the prescribed battalion movements; marching by the flank, by platoon, by company, by division and in regimental line (in which last they especially excel, I think); in passing from column to line and from line to column, changing from forward to rear, counter-marching, forming square both by Hart's and Casey's method, and, in short, all the regular movements, both by the right of the battalion and by the left. In manoeuvring by the rear rank I have not yet had time to practise them, but this I find to be the case with most volunteer regiments, however long in service.

I have once marched my regiment through Beaufort, and afterward drilled it on the parade ground before a large number of spectators, civil and military, and I believe that it was generally admitted to take a fair rank among the regiments in this department.

For myself, I have as yet seen none for which I would exchange it.

I do not write this for print, but for your Excellency's own personal information, because I know that you must be interested in an effort so important. And you will believe me when I say that if I seem to speak strongly, it is only because I am compelled to speak the truth. Were I to quote what has been already said about the regiment, by military men originally opposed to the enterprise, it would only fortify my statements.

The merit is not mine, because I have had such admirable material to work with. As a mere matter of military satisfaction, if I were appointed to a new regiment, or even to a brigade, to-morrow, apart from all humanitarian considerations, I would have the soldiers colored men, and free slaves.

It will be a grave error if it is expected to use these troops for garrison duty only. As I have said, they make good sentinels, but their place is with the advance. In their simple, affectionate fidelity, and in the fiery energy that lies behind it, I see for the first time what the Chasseurs d'Afrique must be; and I predict that they will show in Africa (as indeed they have already shown) a dash and fire which our army has been confessedly too deficient. And, from their thorough knowledge of the country, its ways and resources, its wood, water, fuel, game, and of the habits of the enemy also, they will be the natural leaders in every bold expedition. To use them for garrison duty only would be like reserving cavalry to defend a fortress, or making a reconnaissance with heavy artillery.

I take pleasure in saying that Captain J. S. Rogers, who was promoted through your Excellency's aid, from the 51st Regiment, proves an admirable officer, as is also Lieut. Dewhurst, of Boston, my Adjutant. Our Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Fowler, of Cambridge, Mass., is also very efficient, and has much power in addressing the soldiers. In view of the prejudices which have too often made the Celt and the Negro appear antagonistic races, I have been gratified to find that three of my best lieutenants are of Irish birth—Lieut. O'Neal, late of the regular army, and two lieutenants West. I have also the aid of Lieut. Stockdale, who has been long in the English army, and is so accomplished a fencer with the sword and bayonet that the officers of other regiments here

LETTER TO HON. WM. CLAPLIN, OF WEST NEWTON.

MY DEAR SIR,—Pardon the publicity given to a few earnest words which I feel impelled to address you. I cannot, if I would, refrain from this duty which I owe alike to you and the cause of human freedom. If I forbear, my heart will condemn me, and I shall cease to be self-approved. A "conscience void of offence" is better far than human friendship, or shouts of empty or momentary applause. "Hear me, then, for my cause, and be silent that you may hear."

My friend, "instinct is a great matter," and you cannot, judging from your pre-eminence, antecedents, fail to appreciate the accomplishment in seeing your honored name in affiliation with numerous others, in giving an approved reception to Gen. George B. McClellan. And more than this, you have willingly joined hands and made one of the number of partisans and admirers of this pseudo Union General, who, before this bleeding and suffering nation, stands condemned as unfit and unworthy of trust in the hour of our greatest peril. It needs no argument to convince you, sir, that George B. McClellan has allowed the golden hour to pass—ay, has sacrificed many a brave son of New England to a premature grave, by a studied indifference to the demands of all that makes existence dear and happy.

In vain am I told, McClellan has won the love and esteem of the army. I know, like Abraham of old, he has stolen the hearts of the soldiers, by fulsome flattery and democratic bearing in camp life. But what single act has he ever done to elicit the esteem of the Rebels, or cause our own "native land" to bless him? What straw of evidence has he thrown into the scale of justice and right? His military prowess and genius may not be questioned, but a disposition to move even a little finger in smiting down the Southern usurpers he has never shown. Was it not enough, sir, that Edward Everett, who once declared himself ready to buckle on his knapsack, in defence of human slavery, should have made but haste from Boston to Worcester to greet and applaud this boon companion of Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, and others of like proclivities? Say, did not this suffice? or must you, with record so clean, and so high in the estimation of your political friends, dash all hope and confidence in your manhood and love of human rights, and follow in the wake? Alas! had this been predicted,—despite of the stubborn fact now revealed, I should have said, impossible; this servant of truth and righteousness is not so fallen.

When your name was dropped to make place for the successful rival, Judge Thomas, your friends remonstrated. They said, "We have been cheated in Adams; let us have a true man—a man to be trusted in the hour of trial. And that man is WILLIAM CLAPLIN." Wendell Phillips, with his persuasive eloquence, plead your cause to the multitude assembled previous to the election, at Framingham. "Shame," said Mr. P., "on the party that will throw over a true man with a clean record, and take one who has no antecedents upon which to depend." Thus have the friends confided in your integrity, and been ready to believe, whenever else forsook the vanguard of freedom, it would not be you. Have we been deceived? Can you, in such a crisis, identify yourself with the treacherous band of political trimmers who are laboring to revive a wicked and rotten Democratic party—the sole mission of which is to establish human bondage?

Pardon me, dear sir, at this critical moment. Let not the pagan and pomp of an hour seize upon your birthright. It is but a "mess of pottage"—say to the tempter, "Get behind me!" Your political friends are grieved and astonished at this misguided step. They would fain believe it a mistake of the moment, and not the result of "sober, second thought." Heaven grant, for the sake of humanity, and the utter destruction of diabolical plotters, who on the success of a political party, now thank God defeated, would destroy the country, that you may at once return to your integrity. "Let the dead bury their dead."

Accept, without any apology from an humble individual, these words of protest and remonstrance. They are recorded in grief for the occasion upon which they are based, with the hope that, upon a review of the past, you, my dear sir, will return to your honored position, with hands cleansed by repentance from all participation with sneering hunkerism and political debauchery.

Yours, for Freedom and Right,
MILFORD MASS. GEO. W. STACY.

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH NEW ENGLAND?"

On Tuesday evening last, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher lectured at Music Hall, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Society, on the topic, "What shall be done with New England?" which was discussed in a brilliant and popular manner. A great audience was present. A very full report of the lecture appears in the morning Journal of Tuesday, from which we take the following extracts:—

"New England is no longer mere territory—she is a moral power. Her name stands for ideas, as Athens did and Rome does. It is her moral power, not her social or material prosperity, that engages the enemies of mankind. We may sum up the real cause of her offence in this land under two heads—her political and religious philosophy. Her political philosophy is very simple, but very radical. For holding them, her fathers were hanged or hewn in Europe, and for these same doctrines of the rights of man and the civil liberties of nations is New England now hated by every aristocrat of the plantation, and by every sneaking sympathizer with oppression in the Free States. (Applause.) When in the history of this people was not the New England name the synonym for liberty? (Applause.) She is the true founder, on this continent, of popular government. New England gave to America Republican institutions. Let men take the testimony of the impartial De Tocqueville, the noblest philosopher of this age, and the best writer on liberty of any age. He does not hesitate to declare that this nation is indebted, not only to New England, but to New England townships, for the best ideas of our institutions. New England was the teacher of the political philosophy of this continent; but an inferior race, in a tropical climate, seized the capital—its ideas represented by the misuses of the plantations and the Gulf; the Constitution was construed by judges who were foes of liberty, and the government that was formed to maintain impartial liberty has been controlled, for fifty years, by men who sought to establish slavery for ever by its arms and its power. In this infamous revolution, openly and secretly, individually and collectively, New England has been unshakable, and would not revolt from her principles, and she is on trial for her inextinguishable fidelity to liberty. (Applause.) If she would yield her philosophy, if

she would so far yield it that it should be but the philosophy of the schools and the lecture-room, if she would withdraw the power that she exerts upon the minds of men to battle tyranny, and destroy the most inflexible of all tyrannies—that of the intelligent white, strong, over the poor, bearded black, weak—if New England would consent to overthrow all this doctrine that made her own original life, and stamped her for immortality, she would become popular in half an hour. She is hated in every Southern State for the very reason that Five Points hates the churches of New York, that the burglar hates the law, that the thief is against the judge, that crime hates virtue, that oppression hates liberty; and the brightest star that has shone out in her history yet, is that New England stands ready to be burned—a martyr that will not flinch, bearing testimony to her own original political doctrines. (Tremendous applause.)

And now what is the crime of this disturber of the nation? Is it that New England loves money? Since she is the only part of the nation that does, may she not be forgiven? (Laughter.) New England does not love money that she earns with her honest hands. Others love money that is earned by the black hands of Slavery. That is the difference. Is it that New England boasts? She ought not, having such unparalled examples of modesty of the first families of Virginia, the meekness of the Carolinians, who have taught her to be meek. The boasts of New England stand in singular contrast with the exquisite principles of modesty of every part of this land; she should be condemned for boasting. Is it that in national trusts and burdens she has meanly shirked her share? Take the statistics of history, and ask who gave the most money and the most men in the revolutionary struggle. Go back and ask if in the war of 1812, which New England hated, she did not give the money and was not the moral support of the administration? Ask in every struggle since, when the Government has been jeopardized, which part of the country has given the most material and the most moral support to the public welfare, and that shall be New England's clearance and apology for the declaration that she entered all this land.

New England has patiently borne the brunt, and has never shrunk from failed to bear more than her part of the public burdens. Wherever there is a State, you will find the glory of New England, her school mistresses and masters, and churches testifying all over the land that she has been fidelity in the civilization of this continent. No! This is the cause of her offence, that in a nation that run greedily after worldly gain, she would never suffer this mischief, when the nation was giving up its principles and salvation to Southern revolutionists, New England stood firm as the apostle of God against apostasy. For this national fidelity, it is proposed to reconstruct the Union, and leave her out. But will you be kind enough to tell me where New England is? Not on her own territory. New England is wherever her ideas are, and you have got to tear down the books that fill the libraries of this continent before New England is shut out. Shut out this territory—New England ain't out.

The laws that she made thro' still, the blood that she put into them, the institutions that she framed, stand as witnesses to bring her back. Her sons and her daughters fill the land. One-third part of the population of America is either New England, or descended from New England people to-day. More than one million men live in this nation to-day that were born in New England, and are you going to turn them out? What will you do with those thousands woven into the fabric of the country? There will be holes and patches. I take it, when New England is turned out. (Applause.) And if she were turned out, is her honor gone? Was Christianity destroyed when they destroyed Jerusalem? Again, if you should sack Rome and raze it to the ground, would the Roman Catholic faith go because Rome went? If you burn the old cradle and nurse, do you burn the man that forty years before alighted in it? Do you want you with New England, the influence of her work abides still, and will abide upon this continent. Not until you have reorganized the States, not until you have taken from them every fundamental idea, not until you have changed every portion of this government, can you get rid of New England. No, not then; for if you should destroy New England, shut her schools, send home her professors, return her population back to her, and fill her up with people from her shores to her mountain sides, and build a wall of exclusion, have you got rid of her then? I tell you that you cannot make a law that will keep ideas at home. You may as well make a law that birds shall not fly higher than a fowler's aim, or ideas fly high, and are quick-winded, and we send them abroad. We do not need to be in a fort to bombard a fort. Every New England battery—her brains—will bombard slavery still. (Applause.) Stop her if you can. The ages move with her. God's providence points that way; that is the road toward the millennium, and millions are walking on that road, and she leads them. Her work is not yet done. She knows the liberties that she planted—she means to defend them. She stood by the beginning, she shall not depart from the end. And as Christ waited three days after he heard Lazarus was sick, and came to find the beloved dead in the tomb, she can cause the stone to be removed, and call Liberty forth, though in grave-clothes, and, pointing to the continent, shall say, "Loose her, and let her go!"

NEGRO REGIMENTS. In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, after a protracted discussion, the following important Bill was passed by a vote of—yeas 85, nays 65—

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to enroll, arm, equip and receive into the land and naval service of the United States, such a number of volunteers, of African descent, as he may deem equal to suppress the present rebellion, for such term of service as he may prescribe, not exceeding five years; the said volunteers to be organized according to the regulations of the branch of the service into which they may be enlisted, to receive the same rations, clothing and equipments as other volunteers, and a monthly pay not to exceed that of the volunteers, to be offered by white or black persons, appointed and commissioned by the President, and to be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such other rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President. Provided, That nothing herein contained, or in the rules or articles of war, shall be construed as to authorize or permit any officer of African descent to be appointed to rank, or exercise military or naval authority over white officers, soldiers, or men in the military or naval service of the United States; nor shall any greater pay than ten dollars per month, with their usual allowance of clothing and rations, be allowed or paid to private or laborers of African descent, who are or may be in the military or naval service of the United States: Provided further, That the slaves of loyal citizens, in the States exempt by the President from the operation of this act, shall not be received into the armed service of the United States; nor shall there be recruiting offices opened in either of the States of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, without the consent of the Governors of said States having been first obtained.

No doubt the Senate will strongly concur.

MOORE TREASURY. The Democratic majority in the Illinois Legislature have proposed a bill to take all the military power of the State from the hands of the Governor, even to the appointment of the officers of the army, and vest it in three Commissioners—a majority Democratic, of course. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the State, but this bill virtually places him one side, and installs in his place a triumvirate, in whose hand he is a mere puppet—a prisoner in his own house. It is one of the most far-fetched attempts at usurpation, and usurpation for the sake of purposes, ever attempted. The mover tried to rush it through the Senate under a suspension of the rules, but he did not succeed, and it takes the usual course. The reason for the movement is obvious. Gov. Yates is a Republican, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the Democratic majority desire to wrest from him all power which may be used to help the National Government against Jeff Davis.

CONING, N. Y., Feb. 2. The dwelling house of H. C. Post, near Titusville, was burnt on Saturday, and his wife and daughter, and a Mrs. Gonzales, perished in the flames.

REBELS SHOOTING NEGROES. We have noticed the fact of the shooting of the negroes found on the Union transports lately burned by the rebels at Harpers (Ind.), on the Cumberland. The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 26th ult. gives the following account of the affair:—

"The most atrocious and cold-blooded affair of the present war is the shooting of some eighteen of the negro cabin boys and cooks on the steamers lately captured at Harpers Shoa. These men and boys were tied and taken to an open field near the Shoa, and deliberately shot down in cold blood. Two of the negro servants on the Shoa got in between the wheel and stern of the boat, and let themselves down into the water, holding on to the rudder. They were discovered by the rebels, and several soldiers were ordered into a skiff, and rowing close up to the unfortunate negroes, discharged the contents of their muskets at them, literally blowing their heads into atoms."

SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Among the new offices which the exigencies of the war have created there is no one of greater importance than that of Solicitor to the War Department, now filled by Mr. William Whiting of this city, whose recent work on the war powers of the President has given him added distinction in his profession. The labors and responsibilities that devolve upon him in his present post are of a character that would appal any man with less tenacity and power of endurance as a worker, and, we may add, with less experience and intelligence in the various ramifications of his profession. All the questions of fraud or of illegality have arisen, come under his scrutiny; and he is not the man to let the law be trifled with. His heart is in the right cause, and if Government has any scruples as to its power of dealing with traitors and plunderers, it will not be through the lack of his sound legal advice and patriotic cooperation.—Boston Transcript.

A REMARKABLE COMPLIMENT TO CHARLES SUMNER. The National Intelligencer, a paper whose opinions have more weight with the conservative members of the late whig party at the North, than those of any other journal in the country, says, in an article on Mr. Sumner's recent election:—

"If we are not able to concur with Mr. Sumner in certain of his opinions on questions of domestic politics, it gives us only the greater pleasure to bear our cheerful and unreserved testimony to his sound judgment and peculiar qualifications he brings to the discharge of the important duties devolved on him as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. In this capacity he has deservedly won the confidence of the whole country."

There could be no stronger testimony than this on a point so often denied—Mr. Sumner's practical abilities.

TAKING IT PHILOSOPHICALLY. The Boston correspondent of the Springfield Republican finds a humorous consolation in the recent displays in the Massachusetts Senate, of Messrs. Tucker and Swan. He says:—

"There is a very general effervescence of hunkerism all over the North, and as there are those who leave New England 'out in the cold,' I, for one, am glad that we are able to demonstrate to the people of New York and Pennsylvania, and the West, that we have as mean and violent hunkers as any they can produce. * * * In the good time coming of harmony and reconstruction, Swan, and Tucker, and Lunt shall have pedestals in the State House yard, as the chief traitors of Slavery, whose devotion to the cause of despotism softened the heart of Jeff Davis, and induced him to consent to allow New England to return to his empire, on the express condition that he should resume and continue in his old position of thirty years ago, as hewer of wood and drawer of water for an oligarchy of nigger-drivers."

NEW YORK, Jan. 30. A despatch from Newbern says: "Gov. Stanley's resignation was sent hence to Washington by the special mail. It is based upon the President's Proclamation, which he strenuously opposes. The Army and Navy, and the Union citizens here, are strongly averse to the appointment of a successor, as the office is not only universally regarded as needless, but as a serious obstacle to the progress of our arms. A strong movement is on foot here for the establishment of a Provisional Court, similar to that instituted at New Orleans. The President and members of Congress have already been memorialized on the subject."

The 3d N. Y. Cavalry recently made a brilliant and successful reconnaissance to Jacksonville, 60 miles from Newbern, capturing valuable stores.

Gen. Foster is accepting the services of negroes for garrison duty, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Gov. Stanley."

The exhibition of Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, on Tuesday, was the latest, and in some respects, the most audacious outrage of decency that has as yet been committed. The man acts as if the palmy days of slavery were in full bloom. He raves at our President, he violates the rules of order and decorum, he refuses to obey the decisions of the presiding officer, he shows his revolver, in short, he conducts himself like a domesticated bear, like a Turkish bazaar, who has a right to lord it over a set of slaves who should wince and cringe on hearing his voice. We hope the Senate will vindicate its dignity in this matter, and will not allow the presence of the ruffian who has so insulted not only it, but the entire nation.—New Bedford Standard.

The Governor of Delaware, in his annual message, takes a patriotic stand on the subject of slavery. He shows that it is decidedly for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the North, and her prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the Free States. He shows that it is decidedly for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the North, and her prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the Free States. He shows that it is decidedly for the interest of Delaware to choose the side of freedom. Her trade and commerce are with the North, and her prosperity is indissolubly linked with that of the Free States.

The National Government in every effort to restore the Union, the presence of the ruffian who has so insulted not only it, but the entire nation.—New Bedford Standard.

OUTRAGEOUS. Among the whole number—over sixty—of Justices of the Peace in Washington City, there recently could not be found one to issue a writ on the plea of a colored man for the arrest of a white man, who has stolen his property; and it is conceded to be impossible for a colored citizen to prosecute in either one of the Courts a claim against a white man. Even their testimony is excluded by the laws of the District of Columbia, and the laws passed last summer for their protection. And now the President is urged to nominate officers of the same stripe with those already in office to fill existing vacancies.

THE COLONIZATION OF REBEL STATES. Hon. Eli Thayer has been lately by prominent citizens of New York, without distinction of party, to deliver an address in the Cooper Institute, in exposition of his plan for the social and political reconstruction of Florida and other rebel States, by the aid of organized immigration from the Northern States and from Europe. Mr. Thayer has accepted of the invitation.

The New York City Council has tendered a complimentary reception to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, just dismissed from the service in disgrace. The soul of treason in New York, like John Brown's, is "marching on," but we rather think if the capitalists of New York can afford to patronize anarchy and rebellion, other portions of the country—more honest than ours—can stand the consequences as well as they can.

Jeff Davis was possibly an unconscious "seer" of coming events when, in a recent address, he spoke of the South as "the asylum of the oppressed and the home of free representative liberty." The "oppressed" are there, beyond a doubt; and if the patriotism of the country is true to its duty, they may soon find the South indeed an asylum for themselves as freemen.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE. The Democratic majority in the Illinois Legislature have proposed a bill to take all the military power of the State from the hands of the Governor, even to the appointment of the officers of the army, and vest it in three Commissioners—a majority Democratic, of course. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the State, but this bill virtually places him one side, and installs in his place a triumvirate, in whose hand he is a mere puppet—a prisoner in his own house. It is one of the most far-fetched attempts at usurpation, and usurpation for the sake of purposes, ever attempted. The mover tried to rush it through the Senate under a suspension of the rules, but he did not succeed, and it takes the usual course. The reason for the movement is obvious. Gov. Yates is a Republican, and in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the Democratic majority desire to wrest from him all power which may be used to help the National Government against Jeff Davis.

CONING, N. Y., Feb. 2. The dwelling house of H. C. Post, near Titusville, was burnt on Saturday, and his wife and daughter, and a Mrs. Gonzales, perished in the flames.

COLLECTIONS.

By Finance Committee, for expenses of Annual Meeting, January, 1863.

Edmund Quincy,	\$5 00	S. K. McIntyre,	\$1 00
Moses Wilmarth,	1 00	E. J. B.,	25
E. G. Richardson,	50	E. J. B.,	1 00
Mary May,	2 00	Leonia Humphrey,	1 00
Sarah R. May,	1 00	Edwin Thompson,	1 00
Sarah G. Atkinson,	1 00	Joshua Hayward,	1 00
A. B. Chase,	50	Perley King,	1 00
P. E. & S. Hawkins,	15	Samuel May, Jr.,	2 00
Katharine E. Parsons,	1 00	George W. Wallbridge,	1 00
Elizabeth B. Chase,	10	R. H. Crosby,	1 00
Samuel Barrett,	1 00	Mrs. Lawrence,	1 00
Henry Abbott,	2 00	Mrs. Tenney,	1 00
Jerome Fuller,	1 00	N. L. Tucker,	1 00
Mary G. Chapman,	1 00	George W. Simonds,	1 00
D. Weston,	1 00	A. Lister,	50
E. Denmore,	1 00	S. J. P.,	1 00
Sarah P. Clough,	1 00	Richard Clapp,	1 00
Mary J. Nowell,	1 00	E. A. Morrill,	2 00
Sarah H. Pillsbury,	1 00	H. M. Richards,	1 00
Helena E. Pillsbury,	1 00	Andrew Davison,	1 00
Wm. L. Garrison,	1 00	R. H. Ober,	1 00
Mrs. Wm. B. Ives,	2 00	N. T. Allen,	1 00
W. H. Wheeler,	1 00	Isaac H. Cowing,	1 00
Maria S. Page,	1 00	R. Plumer,	1 00
B. F. Pierce,	50	Cash,	3 00
C. S. C.,	50	Mrs. A. T. Yong,	1 00
Katharine Clap,	1 00	Caroline Williams,	1 00
Rebecca C. Trask,	1 00	Eliza Weston,	1 00
Luther Melendy,	1 00	D. Kimball,	1 00
W. F. Carter,	1 00	W. W.,	1 00
C. K. Whipple,	1 00	Mrs. D.,	2 00
D. Y. Kendall,	1 00	Helen E. Garrison,	1 00
Anna Brett,	50	Lucinda L. Jameson,	1 00
John H. H.,	1 00	J. F. H. H. Drake,	1 00
Lydia Brown,	50	Thomas P. Knox,	1 00
Leola McLaughlin,	1 00	Georgia Otis,	2 00
Alvan Brown,	1 00	H. M. Iveson,	1 00
Frances L. Howe,	1 00	N. H. N.,	1 00
William Sparrell,	1 00	J. Horwell,	1 00
Maria A. Sawin,	1 00	Daniel Low,	1 00
Wm. E. H. Richards,	2 00	Wm. L. Brewster,	1 00
Edward B. Perkins,	1 00	F. H. Hutchingson,	1 00
Mary G. Sawyer,	1 00	M. J. Parkman,	2 00
Mrs. A. W. Clapp,	1 00	Daniel Thaxter,	1 00
Wm. L. Lobb,	1 00	Charles Sprague,	1 00
S. Dodge, Jr.,	1 00	Naham Osgood,	1 00
Mrs. L. H. Bowker,	1 00	A. M. Newell,	1 00
Wm. Leonard,	1 00	L. Brewster,	1 00
William Lovell,	1 00	Hannah M. Castell,	1 00
S. Shaw,	1 00	Allen Sanger,	1 00
S. K. McIntyre,	1 00	Benjamin Bruns,	1 00
Wm. L. B.,	1 00	E. B. Brown,	1 00
Grady Beal,	1 00	H. S. Foster,	1 00
Adams Twitwell,	1 00	H. H. Merrill,	1 00
Joseph Merrill,	1 00	Charles A. B.,	1 00
Wm. L. B.,	2 00	H. L. Broderick,	1 00
Mrs. M. A. Hale,	1 00	Mehitable Haskell,	1 00
F. Chapman,	1 00	John B. Hall,	1 00
Wm. L. Decker,	1 00	Wm. L. Draper,	1 00
M. A. Dutcher,	1 00	Cash, and Friends, in	various sums,
Anna T. Draper,	1 00		21 00

Poetry.

For the Liberator.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVE.

Wife and children, I've heard of such good news!
It will fill all our sad hearts with glee;
There are brave ships, well filled with provisions,
Coming to us across the wide sea.

And they come from America's merchants,
From her farmers, away in the West;
They had heard we were working and foodless—
'Twas not idleness made us so.

They had heard how our landlords and merchants,
And our ladies, the rich, and the great,
Our masters, our children, our poor men,
Knowing if we're not, we can't eat;

All joined in contriving to lighten
The sufferings we work people bear;
So our cousins, across the wide ocean,
Thought they, too, in the good work would share.

And they said what they knew would please England,
How much they respect our good Queen,
She who reigns in the hearts of her people—
Such another has earth never seen.

So, when work comes again to our engines,
And our labor supplies all our needs,
While we thank God for the help that he sent us,
Through our country, its kind words and deeds,

While we thank English brothers and sisters,
Who helped us when starving and poor,
We will thank our American cousins—
They, too, helped keep the wolf from our door.

Hastings, Sussex, England. J. ASHBY.

For the Liberator.

NO!

PARODIED FROM BOOD.

No brands—no whips—
No more slave ships—
No cats—no hounds—no Southern aristocracy—
No king with cotton crown—
No babies in the pound—
No bogs, sham schools, and sham—
No count houses long with chains—
No Yankee slave pens with bloody stains—
No railroads under ground—
No pious sermons with uncertain sound—
No muzzling of free speech—
No fogging negroes who go South to teach—
No "nigger with two g's," no bleaching
of human cattle by their lords—
No preaching sermons for sound Yankee teaching—
No "South-side Views"—
No chum with hidden negro pew—
No North, no South, no Border State neutrality,
But Liberty, Equality!

No stocks, no contrabands, no F. V.'s—
No bloody wars to show our bravery—
No banner but the stars upon the breeze—
No foes, no fears, no shrieks, no tears—
No slavery!

From the New York Tribune.

TREASON'S LAST DEED.

"Who deserves greatness,
You common cry of curs, whose breath I breathe
As rank of the rotten fern? [Catharine
"Hark! hark! the dogs do bark." [Nursery Rhyme.

Sons of New England, in the fray,
Do you hear the clanking behind your back?
Do you hear the yelping of Blanche, and Tray,
Sweetheart, and all the mongrel pack?

Girded well with her ocean girth,
Little mother trembles her noise;
Her eyes are fixed on crimsoned flags,
But you—do you hear it, Yankee boys?

Do you hear them say that the patriot fire
Burns on her altars too pure and bright,
To the darkness of heaven's lazing higher,
Though drench'd with the blood of every fight?

That in the light of its searching flame
Treason and tyrants stand revealed,
And the yielding craven is put to shame,
On Capitol floor or forgotten field?

Do you hear the hissing voice, which saith
That she—who bore through all the land
The lyre of Freedom, the torch of Faith,
And young invention's mystic wand—
Should gather her skirts and dwell apart,
With not one of her sisters to share her fate?

A Hagar, wandering child at heart;
A Pariah, bearing the Nation's hate!

Sons, who have peopled the gorgeous West,
And planted the Pilgrim vine anew,
Where, by a richer soil, it grew,
It grows as ever its parent grew.

Say, do you hear—the very bells
Of your churches ring with her ancient voice,
And the song of your children swells the tale
How true was the land of your fathers' choice?

Do you hear the traitors who bid you speak
The word that shall never be sacred tie?
And ye, who dwell by the golden Pak,
Has the subtle whisper glided by?

Has it croaked the immortal plains,
To coasts, where the gray Pacific roars,
And the Pilgrim blood in the people's veins
Is pure as the wealth of their mountain ores?

Spirits of sons who, side by side,
In a hundred battles fought and fell;
Whom now no East and West divide,
In the isles where the shades of heroes dwell;

Say, has it reach'd your glorious rest,
And ruffled the calm which crowns you there—
The shame, that recreants have confided,
The plot, that floats in the troubled air?

Sons of New England, here and there;
Wherever men are still holding by
The honor our fathers left so fair!
Say, do you hear the coward's cry?

Cowering among the grand old oaks,
Lightly your armor breeds their noise,
With her fond eyes fixed on distant flags;
But you—do you hear it, Yankee boys?

Washington, Jan. 10, 1863. EDWARD C. SEYMOUR.

From the Boston Transcript.

ABOUT BEN. BUTLER.

About Ben. Butler, my tribe increase!
Awoke one night down by the old Balise,
And saw, outside the comfort of his room,
Making it warmer for the gathering gloom.

A black man shivering in the winter cold—
Exceeding courage Ben. Butler bold,
And to the presence in the dark he said—
"What wantest thou?"—The figure raised its head,

And with a look made of all accord,
Answered—"The men who'll serve the purpose of the Lord."
"And am I one?" said Butler. "Nay, not so,"
Replied the black man. Butler spoke more low,

But cheerily still; and said, "As I am Ben,
You'll not have cause to tell me that again!"

The figure bowed, and vanished. The next night
It came once more, envied strong in light,
And showed the men whom love of Freedom blessed,
And, lo! Ben. Butler's name led all the rest!

TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Lincoln, that with thy steadfast truth the land
Of men and time and circumstance dost sway
The slave cloud dwindle on this golden day,
And over all the pestilence Southern land,

Breathless, the dark exponent millions stand,
To watch the northern sun rise in its way,
Cleaving the stormy darkness—every ray
Sword-bright, sword-sharp, in God's invisible hand—

Better, with this great end, partial defeat,
And jibbing of the ignorant worthy wise,
Than loud and triumph won with shameful blows.
The dead past lies in its dead winding sheet.

The living present droops with fearful eyes;
But far beyond the awaiting future glows.
London, Jan. 1, 1863. EDWARD OLLIVER.

The Liberator.

THE BOSTON REVIEW ON SAWYER'S RECONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL THEORIES.

REMARKS BY THE AUTHOR.—No. III.

MR. EDITOR:—Having shown, in the two previous articles, that several of the principal positions assumed by the Boston Review against the reconstruction of Biblical theories are not well sustained, I beg leave to reinforce the main position assumed by the Review, the main position assumed by the Review, the main position assumed by the Review.

"In preparing the way for the reconstruction of Biblical theories, it is a prominent labor with Mr. Sawyer to show that the use of letters was unknown among the Hebrews till the times of Samuel and David. Then, of course, Moses did not write the Pentateuch, and, of course, he who did write it used traditions, myths, and any other driftwood on the stream of time. Then we may treat the earlier portions of the Bible, including the Pentateuch and some other books, as we do the earliest records of Greece and Rome, or any other nation." p. 636.

The questions between us are questions of facts. Knowledge is not a matter of opinion; it does not rest on probabilities, nor consist of guesses and conjectures; it is a matter of certainty, and rests on evidence; it consists of judgments which are irresistible, and capable of being verified by all human minds that give the evidence their attention. Arithmetic is not the science of numbers for minds peculiarly constituted, it is the science of numbers for all minds; not only can all minds grasp it, none can resist it. Knowledge may be obtained with infinite labor and difficulty, but there are steps by which it can be reached, with entire certainty, and when reached, mistake in regard to it is impossible. Opinions may be erroneous, knowledge cannot be. Such judgments constitute the sciences and arts, and their certain character is the basis of the general agreement of mankind in regard to them. They defy infidelity and skepticism, and escape them from large fields of ideas. Infidelity and skepticism hold only those fields in which knowledge is impossible; as fast as knowledge extends, infidelity and skepticism retire. Knowledge is individual and personal; it is never communicated, it is essentially incommunicable, an inalienable possession. All that the possessor can do for others is to put them on the track where his knowledge is to be found. By the same means by which he reached it, they can reach it; the same evidence that shows it to him, will show it to them. The reconstructionist proposes the post-Mosaic authorship of the early Hebrew sacred books as a matter of knowledge, and not merely of opinion.

Three suppositions on the subject are possible, and one of them must be true: 1. Moses can be known to have been the author of the early Hebrew sacred books; or, 2, it can be known that he was not the author of them; or, 3, it can be known whether he was the author of them or not. The Review assumes that it can be known that Moses was the author of them, the reconstructionist that he was not. The fallacies of the showing of the Review have fully appeared, in the two previous numbers of these remarks. The truth is only made to appear when it is shown by evidence that it cannot be resisted, and that makes doubt and belief impossible. Any thing short of this gives us guesses and conjectures, but leaves us without knowledge, and makes knowledge impossible. Let us resume the argument for the post-Mosaic origin of the early Hebrew sacred books, and see if it cannot be made certain and universally convincing. What are the facts?

1. Moses does not claim to be the author of any one of the early sacred books; he is introduced as a prominent actor in the second, third, fourth, and fifth, and the latter book describes his death. Moses is described in these books, and made to act his part as other less prominent actors are, and is the first person to whom writing is ascribed. He is not said to have written one of the books in the Pentateuch, but is said to have recorded several things which they relate. The writing of Moses is reported in these books as his other doings are: it is not pretended to constitute the books themselves. Had they been written in the name of Moses, and ascribed to him, this would have proved nothing in favor of his authorship; but they have not even this. They are neither claimed by him as his, nor ascribed to him; they are anonymous, and as perfectly so, as any books that were ever written.

These books are not allowed to tell the name, or age, of their author. It would have been a short and easy story, and have added greatly to the value of the books, and the information would have been thankfully received, and carefully handed along by the ages. To assume Mosaic authorship, in the silence of the books themselves, is most absurd. This silence is a certain proof that Moses was not their author. Had he been, the fact would have been important, and it would have been incumbent on him to make it manifest. The anonymous character of the books compels us to assume that there was some reason for their being published anonymously; it is a fact that demands explanation. How has it happened? Two suppositions are possible: 1. The author published the work anonymously, without any notes of his age, and never gave his name or age to the world; 2, he published it with his name, and notes of his age, and these were dropped by the Hebrew canonists. The truth lies between these two suppositions. But it is not credible, either that Moses published these writings without giving them his name, and claiming them as his work; neither is it credible that he gave them his name and the attestation of his hand, and that the Hebrew canonists suffered this information to perish, while they carefully preserved and cherished the remaining part of the work.

II. One language without change is continued from Genesis to the end of 2 Kings, 600 years before Christ. This is the language of the Jews in the times of Haggai, Zachariah, Malachi, and the composition of the Hebrew Bible, extending from 520 to 164 B. C. 556 years. If we had an English history written by King Alfred, 870 A. D., in five books, carried forward from his time by King Henry VIII., in four books begun in 1540, and completed and supplemented by other volumes written by Queen Victoria and her contemporaries in twenty-seven books in 1850, the work would be a great curiosity, and would be likely to command much attention. If such a book should be advertised for publication, those who believed it genuine would look for it with great interest. But if, on its publication, it should be found to represent the English language of 1850 throughout, who would be deceived by it? Who would not conclude at once, that the entire work was the production of 1850 or later, and interpret it accordingly? The English language of 1850 did not exist in the time of Henry VIII., and still less, in that of Alfred; the authorships, therefore, claimed for Henry VIII. and for Alfred would be impossible. The period from King Alfred, 870, to Queen Victoria, 1850, is 980 years; that from Henry VIII., 1540, to Queen Victoria, 1850, is 310 years; in each of these periods the English language has been greatly changed, and shows its change on every page and in every line of its productions.

The period of Moses at the age of 80 is 1401. From this time to the close of Samuel's administration, 1055, is 356 years, 86 years longer than the period from Henry VIII. to Queen Victoria; the period from Samuel, 1055 B. C., to Malachi, 400, is 655 years; both periods combined are 1091 years. This combined period must have wrought great changes in the language of the Hebrews; but the Pentateuch claimed for Moses in 1491 is in the same language as that which relates the instructions of Malachi, 400 B. C. This is impossible. The language of Malachi is known to have been the Hebrew language of 400 B. C. It can not, therefore, have been the language of Samuel, 655 years before—1096 B. C., any more than the English language of Queen Victoria in 1850 can have been

THE LIBERATOR.

that of Henry VIII., 310 years before, in 1540. So also the Hebrew language of the time of Samuel, whatever it was, can no more have been the language of Moses, 356 years before in 1491 B. C., than the language of Henry VIII., in 1540, can have been that of King Alfred, 670 years before, in 870 A. D.

This argument against the Mosaic authorship of the earliest Hebrew sacred books is conclusive; they can not be Mosaic. Living languages are continually changing—they never stand still; witness the ancient Egyptian, Greek, Latin, the Hebrew after the time of Malachi, the Chaldee; witness all the known languages of the world. There is not a language on the earth that has held its position a thousand or five hundred years, as a living language, without change. All the languages of Europe, Asia, and the New World of Africa, have been changed in the last five hundred years, and show their changes in every page and line of their productions. The Hebrew language of 400 B. C., as it appears in the book of Malachi, in the time of Christ, had become the Chaldee of the earliest Targums; it still bore the name of Hebrew, and is so called in the New Testament, but scarce a word is unchanged. It is called another language, and is studied and explained as such. Words wear out, and become obsolete, and require to be replaced by others; knowledge advances, and new objects are ascertained, which require to be denoted by new words. Every change in thinking requires a corresponding change in speech and writing. We know the history of the Hebrew language from the age of the book of Malachi to that of Christ, 400 years. In that interval, the Hebrew of Malachi was changed into the Chaldee of Onkelos and the earliest Targums. If, therefore, the Hebrew of the book of Malachi passed into the Chaldee of Onkelos and the Targums in 400 years after Malachi, it must have undergone an equal if not a greater change from a previous lost language used by the Hebrews in the times of Samuel, 655 years before—1095 B. C.; and must have changed still further from the Hebrew language of the Exodus, 1291 years before—1491 B. C., and can hardly have had any thing in common with the language of Abraham, which was many centuries earlier still. The language of Abraham was a lost language in the time of Moses, that of Moses in the time of David, that of David in the time of Malachi, and that of Malachi a dead, not a living language, in the time of Christ. The oldest language preserved among the Hebrews is the language of Malachi, extending back some 250 years to the close of the Babylonian exile. All the remote languages of the human race have perished; that of the Hebrews has only shared the common lot. The extant Hebrew language is a century older than that of the ancient Greeks, and these two are the oldest of known languages represented by Aramaean letters. We probably have little reason to regret the loss of all before; we begin our harvest quite soon enough, and some time before the products of the mind have been matured. The dead past was never meant to rule the living present. The present is the creation of all the past, its elaborate result, and, from its position, is the heir of higher inspirations, and more comprehensive analyses, than were ever possible before.

Had scholars sufficiently attended to the nature of living languages, they never could have been imposed upon as they have been by Jewish dogmatism and tradition on this subject. Rivers flow through all their course; so it is with languages, and with the Hebrew language equally with others. We trace back its changes 400 years from Onkelos and the Targums to the book of Malachi, then 150 years more to the close of 2 Kings, which is in the language of the whole series of books to Genesis. 2 Kings was written 550 B. C., or later; it could not have been written earlier; all the previous books, being in the language of this period, may be referred to it with much certainty as books in the language of King Alfred may be referred to the period of King Alfred, and those in the language of Henry VIII. to that period. It may be possible to stuff ourselves over the subject, and give books of the time of Henry VIII. to King Alfred, or of our times to Henry VIII.; but if we commit such a folly for a time, it is soon corrected; long persistence in it is impossible.

We follow the river of the Hebrew language from Christ to Malachi, and from Malachi to the close of 2 Kings, 550 B. C., and are amazed at the changes we find. But we have not yet reached the source of this mighty river; beyond 550 B. C. it has been flowing down incessantly from earlier years. It did not always flow calmly; it came down the slopes of mountains, and plunged over vast precipices in its course. Rivers may as well stop in their way to the sea, and rocks from a precipice pause in their fall, and hang suspended for ages, as a living language cease to change. Abraham, in elder time, had one language, Moses and the Hebrews of his age another, David and the Hebrews of his age another, the author of the sacred books from Genesis to the close of 2 Kings another; and Onkelos and Christ another.

It is of no use to quarrel with facts; they are stubborn and unyielding; they never give an inch of ground; they will not accommodate themselves to us; we must accommodate ourselves to them; they take no compromise, and suffer no violence. Facts are true witnesses, and tell no lies; they are determined witnesses, and declare all they know.

The unity of the historical books of the Hebrews, from Genesis to 2 Kings, is demonstrated by considerations having relation to that subject. Their belonging to the same period does not prove that they are the work of a single author, but other considerations do. The following, among others, are of this description:—

1. One language, with no variety of dialect, is continued from the first of Genesis to the end of 2 Kings, 550 B. C.

2. One historic method pervades the whole, with no systematic chronology, and no division of time by epochs into eras, but making each birth the independent epoch of each life which it introduces. This shows that the great scheme of history was yet in its infancy, and that some of its cardinal principles uncovered. These books begin with the history of creation in six days, and then give us the stories of Adam and Eve, and the earlier patriarchs, down to the time of Joseph. Here occurs a break in the narrative, and an indefinite space is passed over. Then commences the story of Moses and the Exodus, followed by those of Joshua, the Judges, and, lastly, the Kings, to the death of Jehoiachin.

The story of Moses is concluded with an account of his death and burial in Deuteronomy, and that of Joshua commenced in the next book in the same style, and the two are connected by the Hebrew conjunction "And." This particle is not an appropriate connective of books, the compositions of different authors, but of sentences belonging not only to the same book, but to the same continuous narrative. The stories of Moses, Samuel, David, Hezekiah and Zedekiah all correspond, and bear marks of a common hand and common design. These and other considerations indicate a common authorship, and there is no contrary indication.

The divisions of the books are all arbitrary to Deuteronomy, which is an introduction to Joshua and the books that follow, and commences the second part of the work. On a strict analysis, the work consists of two books. The first book begins with Genesis, and ends with Numbers, and the second begins with Deuteronomy, and ends with 2 Kings. Both belong to the same age, and are so entirely similar in language, style and method, as to demand a common authorship. Yours, most truly,

L. A. SAWYER.

BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION. Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, has given notice in the House of Representatives of his intention to introduce a bill creating an office in the War Department to be called "The Bureau of Emancipation," to take cognizance of and to have the superintendence of the slaves who will become freedmen under the Proclamation of the President.

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GERRIT SMITH TO GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

LETTER II.

PETERBORO', Jan. 12, 1863.

HON. HARRISON SEYMOUR:—In your infatuation, you propose to cross swords with the President—and this, too, not figuratively, but literally. You threaten the forcible supplanting of the military power of the United States by the merely civil power of this single State. This is your way of standing by the President in his patriotic endeavors. This is your way of standing by your country as she reels under the blows of traitors—of traitors in arms, and of more effective traitors in arms—of traitors in the rebellious States, and of more dangerous traitors in the loyal States. You say that the Union must be preserved. But your means for preserving it prove what kind of a Union it is that you are so intent on preserving. It is a Union for submission to the South—a Union for slavery and for the Democratic party. You well know that our nation would have gone down very speedily had not the civil power of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland been allowed to override the military power of the nation. No man knows better than yourself to which side, but for the dread of that military power, the State, whose city shed Massachusetts blood, would have gone, carrying with her both her civil and her military power. She might have gone South, even though opposed by a very large non-slavholding majority.

To say that slavery is not the cause of the Rebellion is to say what is infinitely absurd. And yet for you to say it is anything but strange. For you are a politician; and as all your political hopes are identified with slavery, you love it, cling to it, and are ever alert to screen it from blame. In consenting to let your idol be held responsible for this horrid Rebellion, you would consent to the only death your idol—your political death. Hence your queer theory that the Rebellion resulted from the characteristic differences between the people of New England and the people of the Cotton States. I admit the existence of these differences. But who can see that they have, in the main, proceeded from slavery? You imply that, had there been as much homogeneity between these people as is found "in the portions traversed by the great East and West lines of commerce," there would have been no Rebellion. I agree with you. But I bid you remember that this is the homogeneity of "civilized" portions. For, save that one of these "lines" is partly in the skirts of the slavholding section of the country, they all traverse States consecrated to freedom, and only such I thank you for this illustration of the homogeneity and peaceableness of the anti-slavery "portions" of the country—for it is only Abolitionists competent to advise in it, and to foresee its grand results.

Faithful were the Abolitionists, all through a quarter of a century, to warn their countrymen of this day of blood. But pro-slavery politicians required them with scorn. And so frenzied are some politicians now, as to purpose to save the country by crushing the Abolitionists. This, however, is but as every impatient wicked people have dealt with their faithful prophets.

The councils of the Abolitionists—of the men who have made slavery their life-long study—can alone, under God, save our appallingly imperilled nation. Every step taken by her in accordance with these councils is a step in the way of her salvation; and her every step to the contrary is in the way of her destruction.

To return for a moment to your queer theory. What will not a man do when he is in straits? You would not consent to the disgrace and ruin of your pro-slavery party, as you would do if you consented to have slavery held responsible for the accused rebellion. Hence your queer theory, that has not one fact or one semblance of a fact to sustain it. The theory which is made from facts is valuable; but the theory to which facts are made is worthless. Emphatically worthless is yours, since you have not so much as taken the pains to coin facts, and have substituted for the coinage simple assertion!

Slavery not the cause of the Rebellion! Then why